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then there is in my present situation some satisfaction in going to the trees and gathering the ripe oranges whenever inclined to do so; and some pleasure also in watching the growth and development of leaves, fruit and flowers of strange tropical plants, all our own. Observing the vigor and rapidity of pushing forth of the banana's huge flower-stalk and the unfolding of its fruit, all so nicely arranged, no man at all mindful of the operations of nature can remain indifferent, cold and unmoved. This enormous activity cannot but gently remind him of a mighty power or powers working simultaneously within millions of cells—not a hap-hazard clash of atom against atom, which would end in inextricable confusion, but a working and weaving in unison, harmoniously and steadily, the crude material into objects of exquisite beauty and regularity; the plan adopted for each species vigorously followed up and adhered to in places thousands of miles apart, subject, however, now and then, to gradual modifications.

My new home is situated so as to bring me a little nearer town, is in a higher and drier locality, at the foot and in front of a prominent hill called "Belmont" on which a century ago the governors of the island loved to dwell in stately mansions, showing now nothing but the low remnants of a few ruined walls. This mountain when cleared of its high trees offers, no doubt, most splendid views on three sides. Towards the west it takes in the town of Port of Spain and its suburbs and a great extent of the Gulf of Paria; towards the north and east it exhibits the northern mountain ranges running out westward into a bold narrow strip, as well as the high promontories of the Venezuelan coast in the dim distance. Of late this once beautiful mountain has been altogether neglected, and suffered to run into a kind of wild bushy park; only on one side there is an open spot bare of trees, forming a kind of glade, and that is opposite to where I live, extending downwards to within ten yards of my front fence. I find this climate much more humid than that of Venezuela, and it takes all of a botanical collector's ingenuity to guard his dried specimens against the detrimental effects of dampness combined with high temperature. Even now in February, while trying to distribute my Ferns into sets, I sometimes have to gather them up in a hurry and lay them aside when a rain comes down without warning. I find that during December and January the night temperatures are considerable lower and the mid-day temperatures higher than during the summer months, descending in January as low as 64 deg. F., and rising as high as 97 deg. F. * * * —A. FENDLER.

ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN PLANTS IN MISSOURI; BY G. C. BROADHEAD. (Concluded from page 53).—*Eupatorium perfoliatum*, L. Boneset. Has only been found in the eastern part of Missouri, as far west as Sullivan county, but not in southwest Missouri.

Silphium terebinthinaceum, L. This plant abounds on prairies in Fayette, Sangamon, Macon, Christian and Montgomery counties, Illinois; is found in southeast Missouri and rarely in north Missouri; observed in Ralls, in Maries, common in Cole, and found southwardly, but not in Western Missouri.

Coreopsis grandiflora, Common in Bates and Vernon, but not found in north Missouri.

Pyrrhopappus grandiflorus, Nutt. In Bates, Vernon and eastern Missouri, but not in North or Northwestern Missouri.

Conoclinium celestinum, DC. Abounds in southeast Missouri, is also found in Cole and Bates counties and southwardly: Is a very pretty plant.

Vernonia Arkansana, DC., I have found in Jasper county, but not North.

Troximon cuspidatum, Pursh. In Jackson and Cass and probably southwardly.

Apogon humilis, Ell. In Cass and Bates.

Boltonia latisquama. I have only found in western and southeast Missouri.

Amphischyris dracunculoides, DC. Found very abundantly in western border counties of Missouri, chiefly along roadsides.

Grindelia squarrosa, Dunal. I have only found on west line of Vernon, and in Barton and Jasper.

Specularia leptocarpa, Gray. This I have only found on rocky slopes in western counties of Southwest Missouri.

Diospyros Virginiana, L. Not common north but more abundant southwardly. Not found at all in north west Missouri.

Bumelia lanuginosa, Pers. From Cole southwest to the northwest corner of Barton, but rare; in Jasper is common. In Cole it is a small rough looking bush, growing only on Magnesian limestone slopes; but on Spring River becomes a tree. It is not found north of Missouri River bluffs.

Nex — ? A species with bright scarlet berries along the Mississippi to Lincoln county and up the Missouri to Osage river.

Tecoma radicans, Juss. Trumpet creeper. This vine is common in southeast Missouri. Its northern boundary passes from Hannibal south-westwardly via Mexico to Glasgow, thence irregularly by the mouth of Grand River to the southern part of Bates county. Is one of our handsomest vines.

Catalpa bignonioides, Walt. Is a native of southeast Missouri. Its northern limit is St. Francois river, Madison county, although often planted for an ornamental tree further north.

Collinsia violacea, Nutt. Common in the southern part of Bates; is also found further south but not north. It is a very pretty plant.

Pentstemon grandiflorus, Frazer. This beautiful plant has ventured no farther into the State than the northwest part of Atchison county, where I observed it on the side of an almost bare bluff.

Monarda punctata L. Horsemint. This plant abounds on the dry hills of eastern Missouri. An infusion of the leaves is valuable as a sudorific.

Salvia azurea, Lam. Abundant in western Missouri, but not found in the eastern part.

Salvia lanceolata, Willd. Is abundant along roadsides in western Missouri; also found in similar localities in the eastern part of the State.

Salvia lyrata, L., is found in western Missouri.

Phlox acuminata, Pursh. Its northern limit is a short distance on the north side of the Missouri river to Jefferson City, thence to Vernon. It is occasionally found along the streams of southern and eastern Missouri.

Sabbatia angularis, Pursh. Common on dry ridges in Cole county to Vernon and southwardly. It is also found in the eastern counties of northeast Missouri.

Asclepias quadrifolia, Jacq. This plant I have only found in northeast Missouri.

Gentiana quinqueflora, Lam. This pretty Gentian I have only found on damp, shaded hillsides in Adair county.

Gentiana alba, Muhl. Cat. I have only found this in Ralls and Cass.

Gentiana puberula, Michx. This prairie plant is becoming quite rare and is one of our latest fall bloomers.

Solanum rostratum, Dunal. Found in Lafayette, Jackson, Cass and southwardly. Within about ten years has been introduced from the western plains.

Sassafras officinalis, Nees. The common sassafras is very abundant in northeast and southeast Missouri, but is not found in the northwest. Its western boundary passes from Monroe to Saline, thence through the eastern part of Cedar county to the southern part of Jasper. An infusion of the bark is much esteemed for purifying and thinning the blood. It has a pleasant aromatic odor.

Lindera Benzoin, Meisner. Spice bush. This is found along the Missouri as far west as Chariton county, thence southwest to Barton.

Dirca palustris, L. Leatherwood. Found along streams in Madison county. Has also been found on Lost Creek in Warren and near Fulton, Callaway county.

Euphorbia marginata, Pursh. This is found in gardens in western Missouri. It is a native of the western plains.

Phoradendron flavescens, Nutt. Found only in extreme southeast Missouri.

Ulmus alata, Michx. Whahoo elm. This abounds near the Iron mountain growing 40 to 50 feet high; further north it is rare. It is only occasionally found on the Missouri bluffs as far west as Callaway; but does not grow north or west.

Juglans cinerea, L. White walnut or butternut is quite common in eastern and southern Missouri, generally growing on hillsides or rich bottoms. Its northern and western limit is a line from Marion through the western part of Ralls to Mexico, Macon City and Kirksville to the northeast part of Sullivan county; thence to the mouth of Grand River and south-westwardly. Near the mouth of Tabbo creek in Lafayette it is quite abundant, but is neither found west, nor for many miles east.

Carya olivaceaformis, Nutt. Pecan is found on the Mississippi bottoms as far north as Pike county; on the Missouri it is not so abundant, but is occasionally found as far west as Platte and on Grand River as far as Utica. It is abundant on the Marais des Cygnes and other streams south.

Quercus alba, L. This is not found west of Nodaway River.

Q. imbricaria, Michx. In western Missouri, has not been observed south of Cass county.

Q. bicolor, Willd. Swamp White-Oak. Abundant on rich flat land in eastern and western Missouri, but in the west is not found south of Cass county.

Q. macrocarpa, Michx. A variety is common on hills north of H. & St. Jo. R. R. Further south it is only found on very rich ground or lowlands.

Q. heterophylla, Michx. I have found this oak in Shelby, DeKalb and Sullivan. The tree more nearly resembles *Q. palustris*, DuRoi, to which the leaves bear a resemblance, while others closely resemble those of *Q. imbricaria*, Michx. If a hybrid, it may be of those two. In Sullivan county I found it growing near Black Jack, Black Oak and Laurel Oak.

Fagus ferruginea, Ait. This is said to grow in southeast Missouri. In the north-east portion of Fayette county, Ill., I found two trees only of this species.

Carpinus Americana, Michx. Hornbeam or Water Beech. The northern and western limit extends from Ralls through Pike, Lincoln, Callaway, Boone, Cole and southward.

Betula nigra, L. Red Birch. Its western limit is as follows: through the western part of Harrison via Gentryville to Maysville, thence to Richmond, Ray county, south-erly to Warrensburg, Johnson county, to the Marais des Cygnes, Bates county.

Alnus serrulata, Ait. Alder. A line drawn through Pike, Lincoln, Warren, Cole, Cedar, would leave the Alder on the south.

Pinus mitis, Michx. Yellow pine. Is common in southern Missouri on flint and sandstone ridges, but does not grow north of the Atlantic & Pacific R. R.

Taxodium distichum, Richard. Cypress. Common only in swamps of southeast Missouri.

Juniperus Virginiana, L. Red Cedar. Is very common in most counties south of the Missouri river, but not so common northwardly and rarely found in western Missouri.

Habenaria leucophæa, Nutt., Western orchis, I have found in Jackson county and some other western counties.

Agave Virginica, L. False aloe. This plant I have only obtained from the top of a sandstone hill near Mine La Motte, Madison county.

Yucca angustifolia. Common only on bare "Bluff" hills of Atchison and Holt. Have found it no where else in Missouri. About 3 feet high and quite handsome. Is common further west.

Phragmites communis Trin. A reed 5 to 12 feet high, not common but where growing we find dense thickets. Found in marshy ground in Nodaway, Macon, Lafayette, Saline and Bates. The musk rats use it in the construction of their huts.

Pontederia cordata, L. This I have only found on ponds in Jasper county.

The chief timbered region of Missouri lies east of a line drawn from the northeast to the southwest corner of the State, although there are some large prairies east of this and some extensive tracts of woodland on the west.

[In determining genera and species I am under many obligations for assistance to Dr. Geo. Engelmann of St. Louis.]

HONORARY NAMES IN SCIENTIFIC NOMENCLATURE.—EDITORS GAZETTE—A few weeks ago an article appeared in a widely circulated California Journal criticising my action in naming a new flower—*Gilia Parrye*—"to honor a noble lady, who has done eminent service for botany," Mrs. Dr. C. C. Parry, late of California, now returned to Davenport, Iowa

As the criticism was couched in respectful language, and, moreover, as it contains a protest quite often heard, to the use of honorary names in science, I propose to discuss the subject a little and explain the propriety of admitting a few such names to the records of science in accordance with the practice of the masters in each, to the annoyance, it appears, of a few persons, who have evidently not given the subject much thought.

The plea for descriptive names is an old one, and many a scientist has kept strictly to the practice of giving them only, and by this very method has introduced confusion of the worst character into our nomenclature.

Let us look first to the origin of science and of scientific names. "Science is knowledge systematically arranged, so as to be conveniently taught, easily learned and readily applied." Art is this knowledge applied to use. Coming down the steps of time, a master-mind arises one after another, seizes the materials at hand, arranges, names, publishes his book and departs, leaving his impress upon the science more or less indelible, according to the strength of his mind or the admiration of his followers. When all the known objects of a particular science or branch of a science are thus collected and compared, no difficulty is found in distinguishing each from each, and very appropriate names are generally given them. As research continues, however, and more genera and species are added, many of the established names are found no longer distinctive, others are vastly more applicable to the new forms, etc.

Again, descriptive names sometimes prove indefinite afterward, because of the accumulation of material, showing that the first name was given to an aberrant form, or variety, totally different from the typical plant or animal.

Still again, the early scientists, working with inferior or no instruments, made continual errors, both of observation and interpretation, hence their names are now mainly inappropriate or misleading. With every re-organization of a science, there comes an attempt to correct these manifold errors, followed in turn by confusion and contest, measured by the amount of re-naming done and the weight of the new authority. We can never hope to have our scientific names crystallized into a nomenclature as permanent as the conglomerate rock until research has revealed every form of plant that grows, and every kind of animal that lives on the earth.